

ILAIBOR CILAIRION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 23, 1921.

LABOR TAKES THE LEAD

PRESENT DAY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PRESENT DAY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS
WANT NO PRYING RECEIVER
THE OIL WORKERS' STRIKE

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNC

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION. LABOR TEMPLE. SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



Market at Fifth San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays

Labor Temple.

Labor Temple.

Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24 - Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Barbers-Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.

cia Street.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.

Beer Drivers—177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6-Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs days, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St

Bookbinders-Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293-Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7-Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546
Nineteenth

Butchers, 115-Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and B. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers-Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.

Cooks' Helpers Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.

451 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Labor Temple.

Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays,
Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112
Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.

Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple. Thursdays, 4 p. m.

Thursdays, 4 p. m.

Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture—173 Galden Gets Assemble.

Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays,
Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschiag, Secretary.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Templs. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers-Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks-Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.

pie; office hours 9 to 11 a.m.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.

Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tan Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple,

Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays,

Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays,

Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1

—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1

—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

pple.
S—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.

Metal Polishers—Meet Ist and 3rd Mondays,
Labor Temple,

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor

Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays,
Labor Temple.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a.m., 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
Labor Temple,

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades
Temple.

Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights,

Labor Temple.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers-Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores Meet Mondays, 113

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113
Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays,
Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet lat Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet lat Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st,
3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday,
Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Slip and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Slow Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays,
Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet lat and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet lat and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steat Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steat Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steat Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steat Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary. 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.,
828 Mission.

828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Wateresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays,
457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.

Web Pressmen-Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1921

No. 34

- Labor Takes the Lead

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Plans to arouse the citizenship of America in support of the purpose underlying the International Conference on Limitation of Armament have been announced by the American Federation of Labor in letters sent to all central labor bodies by President Gompers by direction of the executive council.

The plans call for a great national demonstration on Armistice Day, the day on which the international conference meets in Washington to begin its work of devising methods of decreasing armament.

Through the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and through the central labor bodies it is planned to enlist the co-operation of other organizations in order that the Armistice Day demonstrations may be representative of the entire citizenship, aroused to the vital nature of the issue.

The plan for Armistice Day demonstrations revolves around the central labor bodies in the cities and communities throughout the country. Upon their effort hinges the success of the entire movement.

The letter sent by President Gompers to the centrals follows, in part:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that American organized labor must take the lead in impressing upon the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament the overwhelming world determination to stop conducting international affairs on a military basis.

"The international conference meets in Washington on November 11, 1921, upon invitation of the American government.

"November 11 is Armistice Day—the day on which German autocracy gave up in defeat.

"Three years ago, on Armistice Day, democracy won an imperishable victory.

"May it win another great victory on this third anniversary.

"In accordance with the action of the executive council every central labor body in America is urgently called upon to perform a definite duty in order that the disarmament conference may not forget its purpose and in order that the largest possible disarmament may be achieved.

"On the day of the opening of the disarmament conference there should be a great national American demonstration, giving voice to the thought and determination of America, backing up our government in its leadership toward disarmament and giving courage and determination to the American representatives in the international conference.

"The American trade union movement, always making a clear distinction between disarmament and pacifism, has repeatedly declared for disarmament, because it has faith in democracy.

"The time has come now to speak with the full volume of our voice, joining with all other elements in American life and citizenship whose faith is akin to ours and whose love for peace is as deep.

"In every city and town in America let there be a great demonstration on Armistice Day!

"It is expected that every city central body will join in the national demonstration, leaving no missing link in the great chain across the country.

"There should be a parade in every locality—a

great parade for disarmament. The parade is the first consideration. Suggestions that may be of assistance in the organization of a parade will be furnished by American Federation of Labor head-quarters. These suggestions are intended merely to be helpful, but in addition, if the central thought in all parades can be similar, the national effectiveness of the effort will be increased.

"Every parade should end in a mass meeting. The best obtainable speakers should address these great meetings. In ample time an address to the International Disarmament Conference will be forwarded to you for adoption at the mass meeting, Friday, November 11, 1921, Armistice Day. Adoption of this address everywhere will mean the expression of the determination of millions of Americans in behalf of disarmament.

"It is highly desirable that this great Armistice Day disarmament demonstration be not alone the expression of labor's views but that it be the expression of the views of our citizenship, under labor's leadership. Labor takes the lead because it has a highly developed sense of duty, is devoutly American, thoroughly democratic, and has the great organization necessary to leadership in a crucial moment such as this.

"Action is the need of the hour.

"The time has come to disarm! is the slogan.
"The hour has struck to make good our faith
in democracy, to bring success to a great constructive movement in which labor has ever been
the leader

"Let no man fail, let no woman fail, let no local union fail, let no central body fail.

"Let the International Disarmament Conference know that the heart of America beats high in determination.

"Let this be America's greatest demonstration, America's greatest mandate, America's greatest pledge of faith for the peace of the world."

In addition to the local community demonstrations which will weld the country into a unit in expressing its opinion to the world conference which will meet in Washington, President Gompers has issued invitations to a number of men and women, including leaders of thought in all walks of life, asking them to serve as an advisory committee to assist in making plans that may prove helpful to the cause of disarmament. It is expected that this committee, which will be a most notable one, will meet at least once—and perhaps more than that—before the international conference assembles in November.

In all, the plans made by the American Federation of Labor are the most extensive ever made for such an event and they combine the work of organizing a great national demonstration with the work of developing and applying practical plans that will prove helpful in achieving the object for which President Harding has called together representatives of the great nations of the world.

OIL WORKERS.

The Oil Workers' Union has requested the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council to advise all workers to remain away from the California oil fields, where the workers are on strike to force an agreement with the oil corporations.

FALSEHOOD ABOUNDS. By Thomas Zant.

To analyze the present labor controversy you must consider a series of events beginning in 1914, when the U. S. Chamber of Commerce completed the formation on the lines of the American Federation of Labor binding its 5000 units (now over 7000) with a central authority.

War conditions necessitated the appointment of these leaders in finance and captains of industries to encourage the uttermost efforts in producing the greatest quantities of supplies possible, costs not to be considered.

Being clothed with government authority in addition to the organization enabled them to so inflate prices that it made them many hundreds of millions profit.

That reduced the value of the dollar to 50c. Now, in order to make the 50c dollar worth

100c, prices must be deflated.

The slogan of the Harding campaign was "Back

to normalcy." We are now enjoying deflation.

To induce the retail merchant to be satisfied with ordinary profits, general distress must be

brought on the country.

The Chamber of Commerce was diverted from its legitimate course into a militant fighting machine.

The farmers and labor organizations being the least able to fight back and the same organizations promising the greatest menace to the political program, were first to be attacked. They knowing that they could not rely on some of the units to stick voluntarily on the firing lines, mobilized the credits of the country (banks) to coerce them to stay in the fight.

San Francisco furnished a favorable field. The Building Trades Council, being organized from the top down, had run its natural course and developed its own weakness and was not able to measure up to the tremendous forces of the opposition. As a good general retreats in battle when opposed by superior forces, it became necessary for the unions to cease fighting for the time being with their forces in good order with only a few non-union workmen to overcome.

This was seized upon by the socialist politicians and all factions of the industrial labor unionists and every form of abuse and accusation were heaped upon the officers and leaders of the tradeunion movement.

Charges were made that the national and local officers took Chamber of Commerce money to drive the rank and file into the open shop; that benefit funds were withheld to deliberately drive them back. All this was a deliberate plan cultivated for years to destroy the confidence of the membership in the trade-union plan of the American Federation of Labor and to establish the one big union plan which they have done.

Now their slogan to justify the so-called "Rank and File Workers' Federation" is "to overcome McCarthy's influence in the Building Trades Council."

The fact is, nothing they could do could more certainly re-establish McCarthy's influence than this attempt to form the One Big Union. They are not sincere; the end does not justify the means to carry into effect this dreamland.

PRESENT DAY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. Professor Cross of the University of California.

Under the auspices of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers and through the newly organized Department of Labor Education of the Extension Division of the University of California there will be offered in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, Van Ness and Fell street, to all persons interested a course of study in Present Day Economic Problems, given by Professor Cross of the University of California.

The course will cover the method, scope and definition of economics in terms of present day problems. It will treat of human beings in a living, moving, changing, society under process of development. The course will deal with an analysis of a money economy, a study of its history so far as it can throw light on present day problems, and a discussion and suggestions for

The course will interpret present day economic society in terms of (1) The psychological nature of man as an individual and as a member of a group. (2) How he has lived in the past under various economic conditions-the evolutionary view of economic society. (3) The influence of economic and social conditions on man's thought, development, and institutions.

There will be included the dominant characteristics of present day society as dominated by machine industry. For example, the manipulation of raw materials, the shifting of technological processes, the production for a market for profit, the importance of the idea of "profit making," organization of a world market, capitalist vs. worker and resulting problems, large scale production through division of labor, etc.

Special emphasis will be given labor and its place in modern economic life: the importance of labor; the various uses of the term; the meaning of "labor power"; is labor involuntary and irksome? the "instinct of workmanship"; the forms of labor; the elements in the labor power of a community, country or society. The number of laborers; the productivity of labor force; scientific management; the possession of the skill of labor, apprenticeship systems, modern trade schools, vestibule schools, what the war has taught us.

Particular attention will be given to the social status of labor; the evolution of labor through the stages of slavery, serfdom, and free labor; the remnants of slave psychology and how it affects our attitude toward labor problems of today. Labor's opportunities for health, leisure, education; how labor spends; what other people think labor's standard of expenditure ought to be. The importance of the conservation of labor power, the elimination of high human costs, hazardous occupations, parisitic trades, unemployables and the unemployed.

The lectures will cover in detail such general topics as the following: Capital as a factor in production; Business organization, Large scale production, Tendency toward combination, Money -Its kinds, functions, and history, The place of banks in economic society, Some monetary problems, Foreign exchange, International trade and the tariff, Marginal productivity and the theory of distribution, Uses of rent in economics, Wages, Interests, Profits.

The course will be organized to meet the requirements of two groups of persons: (1) those who desire to take the work for regular university credit in which case regular lesson assignments and readings will be necessary. For this group the work will cover the regular work of Economics 1A in residence at the University of California. (2) For all other persons who wish to benefit personally from a logical, sequential, course of lectures treating of present day economic problems.

The San Francisco Federation of Teachers is to be congratulated upon its good fortune in obtaining the services of Professor Cross for this series of lectures, for the work of Mr. Cross and his ability as a social worker and lecturer is well known in the bay region.

INCREASE OF FACTORY WORKERS.

The last census of manufactures was taken in 1919. Compared with the census of 1914, the Bureau of the Census records the following changes in the average number of wage earners employed in factories, excluding the "hand trades": In Arkansas the average number in 1914 was 41,979; 1919, 49,954; increase, 19 per cent. Oregon, 1914, 28,829; 1919, 58,559; increase, 103.1. Michigan, 1914, 271,090; 1919, 470,333; increase, 73.7. Texas, 1914, 74,853; 1919, 107,720; increase, 43.9. Virginia, 1914, 102,820; 1919, 119,368; increase, 16.1. Nearly all of the states show similar increases, which indicates either that more women are employed in industrial pursuits or that the "farm boys" have taken up factory work, in preference to the grind on the farm. A large part of this increase may be due also to the number of persons drawn into industry by reason of the war.

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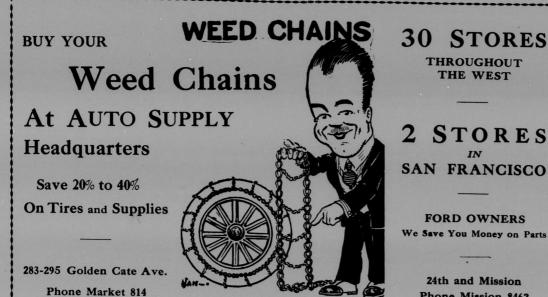
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PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS. By Public Ownership Association.

City officials evidently do not want to be forced into demanding that the Railroad Commission reopen the Spring Valley rate case. Instead of standing for the interests of the people who elected them and pay their salaries, they seem to be more intent upon working for the interests of the Spring Valley and the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

They are hard at work completing an electric power plant at Hetch Hetchy. Bonds were voted for water, and not an inch of the right of way for conveying water from the mountains to San Francisco has been secured.

If the work had been commenced upon the bay section and valley section, giving work to our unemployed, water could be delivered here upon the completion of the mountain division. But not an inch of the right of way has been secured, much less pipe and other materials. Therefore, when the Hetch Hetchy mountain division is completed we will have upon our hands merely a power plant, with water a dream of the distant, hazy future.

In the meantime, while our sapient officials dicker with the Spring Valley for their plant, the private corporation will have a complete monopoly of the business of selling water to the citizens of this city. Rates will go higher and higher, the ultimate hope being that the citizens will become tired out by the delay in bringing in Hetch Hetchy water and finally become reconciled into purchasing the wornout property of the corporation, its rotten pipes and low-grade

We cannot even use our power plant, at that, for no provision has been made for local distribution-not even right of way for power lines from the mountains to this city. Then, what is the object of developing this power plant? Why, our officials admit that for the past year they have been dickering with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The power from our publicly-owned electric plant is to be sold to this corporation, transported into San Francisco over the company's power lines and sold to the public at the company's regular rates!

That's public ownership for you! That's the program confronting the public of San Francisco unless they rise in their might and force those who are attempting to put across this scheme to lay low. We demand that Hetch Hetchy pure mountain water be delivered into San Francisco at the earliest possible moment; we demand that the electric power produced by the Hetch Hetchy project be sold to no individual or corporation, but delivered to the people direct.

Which of these two programs sounds like public ownership to you? That being attempted by public officials, or that which we demand of them?

STREET CAR SITUATION. By Development Association.

A matter of great interest to the working men and their families in this city is the report just made by City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy, regarding the value of the Market Street Railway Company and the price the city should pay for it. His report follows the vote of the people last November, when a large majority declared in favor of Amendment No. 30 to the Charter, so that the city could buy the street railway company, to be paid for out of its earnings. In using the prices for labor and materials, as they were in the years 1913 to 1917, for fixing the price to be paid for the company, the City Engineer figures a lower price than if he had taken only the price of labor and materials as they are at present.

The City Engineer makes up his price from two things: (1) What should be paid for the physical properties. This means cars, tracks, poles, wires, power houses, car houses, land, etc. (2) The future profits of the company.

He says the Railroad Commission of the State of California fixed the value of the first item above, namely, the physical properties, as being, after taking off for wear and tear and further depreciation, \$41,424,961. And that the Market Street Railway Company fixed the value of only its physical properties less depreciation, at \$51,856,218. Neither of these figures include the value for future earnings. The City Engineer, while not stating what he finds the full value of the physical properties to be, that is, how much it would now require to build them new, says it cannot be less than \$35,-000,000. His report reads: "In my judgment it is conservative to state that the reproduction cost new, less depreciation of this property, as of today, cannot be less than \$35,000,000." This is \$6,400,000 less than the Railroad Commission valuation, and \$16,856,218 less than the company's valuation. It is nearly one-third less than the company claims its physical properties are worth.

Regarding the second item above mentioned, namely, the future net profits, the engineer says the franchises run on to from 1929 to 1945. That the net profits have been estimated to be from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 or an average of \$42,-500,000. In making up his price, however, he adds for this not more than \$5,000,000. His report reads, "Taking into consideration all of the elements which enter into the problem I have determined that the fair price which the city should pay for all of the properties of the company, including the lines in both San Francisco and San Mateo counties and including both the physical property and the future earnings, is the sum of \$40,000,000." The City Engineer does not state in his report that he found the full value of the physical properties and the future earnings to be, but gives as a minimum price, which in his judgment would be a fair price, which the city should pay, as \$40,000,000. The City Engineer's price, for both the physical properties, and the future net profits, is \$1,424,961 less than the Railroad Commission found to be the value of the physical properties only, and it is \$11,856,-218 less than the Market Street Railway Company claims for only its physical properties. The City Engineer's report shows that his proposed price of \$40,000,000, is \$2,500,000 less than the average estimated net earnings of \$42,500,000. The city could, therefore, acquire all of these properties, and they be more than paid for out of the earnings alone of the property itself. It is made clear in the report that an increase could be made in the net earnings of the road if unified under municipal ownership, of \$578,000 every year. The report makes it plain also that if the city acquired the Market Street Railway Company, that there would be a great convenience to the public in saving money and time, in making trips in different portions of the city now served by the two systems, due to universal transfers throughout the city between the two present systems, and to running through cars. The engineer says further than under one management, the conditions on Market street would be relieved. New extensions, he also says, of track could be made into districts now without service, due to dual ownership, which has heretofore restricted extensions.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessy is well qualified by splendid ability and long years of experience in this work; he also has the confidence of the people. This matter should be pressed to an early settlement in order to relieve the conditions under which San Francisco is suffering.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

WANT NO PRYING RECEIVER.

Representatives of a majority of the policyholders in the Employers' Mutual Insurance and Service Company of Baltimore, the strike insurance concern which the State Insurance Department charges to be insolvent and unable to meet its obligations, and for which a receiver has been asked, have petitioned the court to postpone the hearing on the receivership application for thirty days. They want time to work out a plan of reorganization, declaring that they do not desire a receivership, being willing to stand their losses in order to keep the company going. The committee of the majority policyholders is composed of three employing printers, two of whom locked out their workmen May 2. A receivership for the company may mean that the methods of the concern in attempting to break strikes will be investigated, hence the purpose of these employers in opposing the proceedings. The State Insurance Department has examined the financial affairs of the company and has reported to the court that the concern is insolvent, having liabilities exceeding assets by more than a million dollars. The employers opposing the receivership evidently hope to uncover an angel to square accounts in the event the court grants the thirtyday postponement.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.



The Union Label

Reliable Goods FRANK G. BEMIS

HIGH CLASS TAILOR Give us a Trial. We know we can meet your requirements as to fit, price, goods and

workmanship. **UPSTAIRS** S 714 MARKET STREET TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 583



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-



PIG IRON LABOR PHILOSOPHY.

"It is unfair to the workmen of this and every other community to reduce their earning power. but tax them on everything that they eat or wear, and at the same time keep the wages of railroad employees above what other workmen of the same grade are willing to accept for their own services.'

This is a quotation from a statement said to have been made by the president of a large sheet and tube company.

Who made the statement is of little consequence.

The material thing is the philosophy of life underlying it. That is also the amazing thingamazing that men of today, men who profess belief in justice, men who pride themselves on their right thinking, on their love of humanity, should rate labor the same as pig iron is rated.

Labor is humanity. Food, shelter, education, the safety of the home life of America, depend upon that. This philosophy, in effect, declares that the payment for labor shall be governed solely by what workers are willing to accept.

There is a background to this "willingness to accept." Let us examine the background. its fringe there is the law of necessity—"Men must work in order to live." Within the cycle of this law there are the laws that others must live off the work that men shall do. Wives and children must be provided for, education must be looked after, man's duties to civilization must be observed, else civilization will soon decay.

Work, then, is the basis of civilization. Wages is the pay which men receive for the work they do, for the service they give to civilization. This service, in turn, rests upon work. Whether or not there is work to be done, the law of necessity still operates

This law of necessity crushes the spirit of men without work, grips them, deadens them to every sense save self-preservation. The value of the service they give, the rights of other men, the profit of their needs to those who control workeverything is thrust aside. They must work to

Some, driven by this law of necessity, are ready to give their service, give their work, for any wages named by those who control work.

Here is set the background of "willingness to

Is that really willingness? It is most inhuman compulsion. More than that, it is an assault upon civilization, the practical driving of men into forcing their wives and their children into a lower standard of living, depriving child life of its proper nourishment and training, destroying home life, with one stroke setting back civilization two

In the leading quotation the pig iron philosophy is clearly expounded in the declaration that it is unfair to reduce the wages of certain workmen and at the same time keep up the wages of certain

The fair thing to do, according to the tube company president, is to reduce the higher wages to the lower standard, and then submit them all to the test of "willingness to accept."

There is no ethical standard by which the wages of labor can be made subject to the laws which govern the marketing of pig iron.

Labor cannot be separated from the worker. Labor cannot be stored for future use. Its demands for sustenance are always immediate, which must be immediately supplied or the laborer will die and those dependent upon him will suffer.

There is, therefore, only one sound philosophy for governing the payment of wages. That is full payment for the service given, regardless of the "willingness to accept" a lower standard, inspired by the law of necessity.

LABOR COLLEGE.

The Labor College of San Francisco will open its first term Wednesday evening with classes in "The History of Trade Unionism in the United States" and "Women and Labor," and on Thursday evening "Advanced English Composition" will be given. Classes meet in Oak and Olive halls, 112 Valencia street. Men and women interested are invited to attend classes the first

week, no charge being made.
"Women and Labor" will be given in Oak hall by Miss Margaret T. Hodgen, B.L., former instructor of economics at the University of Southern California, and former factory inspector for the New York State's Industrial Commission, and educational secretary of the Women's National Trade Union League. "The History of Trade Unionism in the United States" will be given in Olive hall by Henry P. Melnikow, B.A., instructor at Berkeley High School, and former director of recreation centers, including labor classes, in Chicago. "Advanced English Composition" will be taught by David Weiss, M.A., for fourteen years a member of the International Typographical and Newspaper Writers' Union, and labor writer and editor for the past seven

The first of a series of popular concerts will be given by Miss Marion C. Coursen of the Labor College, formerly soloist with the New York Philharmonic Society, in Oak hall, 112 Valencia street. The program consists of the following piano numbers, each of which will be preceded by a brief description: "Scotch Poem," Mac-Dowell; "Prelude in C Minor," Rachmaninoff; "Scherzo," Mendelssohn; "Arabesque," Debussy. The recital will be held Saturday evening at 8:15. Admission is free.

Miss Coursen is a former pupil of Henry Holden Huss, and for four years was his assistant instructor. She taught music in the First State Normal School of Pennsylvania for three years, and has played before Paderewski and won his commendation.

Persons interested in labor education should communicate with David Weiss, director of the Labor College, 112 Valencia street.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To co-operate with the Department of Economics of the University of California in establishing classes for the education of the workers and to handle all matter pertaining to labor education, William T. Bonsor, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, has appointed the following committee on education:

Paul J. Mohr, D. P. Hardy, George Knell, Miss S. Corpstein, James W. Mullen, Mrs. S. E. Adams, Theodore Johnson, Miss Sarah Hagan, Miss Anna Brown and Paul Scharrenberg.

The committee was appointed at the request of the University of California.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Be sure that the Meat Market where you buy meats displays this card:

MEATS SOLD IN THIS Market GUARANTEED not TO BE FROM Chinese Butchers

BUTCHERS' ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE M. S. MAXWELL, Secretary, BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 115

3 Stores

3 Stores

GET YOUR "KELLY"

The Kelly Shops Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET 2670 MISSION STREET 3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

"Factory to Wearer"

-YOU—

NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE. AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR

> You can buy a complete outfit bearing the Union Label from

Gaglesons

1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.

MANUFACTURING SURVEY.

One hundred and fifty students of the University of California are today canvassing the industrial establishments of San Francisco for the purpose of carrying out one of the most important projects outlined by Dr. B. M. Rastall in his San Francisco program—a complete manufacturing survey of this city.

The purpose of this city-wide survey is to obtain complete information regarding manufacturing activity upon which the community can base an intelligent industrial promotion campaign.

The young men and young women who are doing this work are junior and senior students at the University of California, members of Prof. Webster R. Robinson's class in economics, who are making a special study of business organization. In setting forth the big plan for community advancement last April, Dr. Rastall particularly mentioned the advantages that proximity to two great universities gave this city in enlisting the aid of the trained minds and methods of university men.

When the survey is completed it will give complete information regarding manufacturing activity in San Francisco, the consumption totals of all raw materials, the employment of labor, payroll figures for groups and for the whole manufacturing interest, the volume of business, and definite facts regarding the difficulties which the management in each industrial group seeks to overcome.

The survey will reveal, for instance, whether it is true or not that San Francisco does not patronize home industry, it will show where there is a shortage or a surplus of labor in particular lines, and it will bring to light the facts about the supply of raw materials.

The survey will provide concrete examples of the problems which confront manufacturing in general, and the special problems of groups.

When completed the survey will afford the basis for intensive studies, or briefs, on special lines—lines of activity which are either inadequate or wholly unrepresented in San Francisco. Opportunities for engaging in many new industries will probably be revealed and, with the facts in hand, a campaign can be made to attract capital to establish them.

The method of getting at the facts, which Dr. Rastall and the Research Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce are pursuing is one that has proved highly successful in other cities.

First, the city is districted for a preliminary enumeration and a student is assigned to each district, to cover and ascertain the name and location of all the manufacturing plants therein. Each student is provided with a map with his number printed upon it. A control map containing all the numbers is held at the research office.

After this work has been done a letter is sent to every manufacturing concern explaining fully the purposes of the survey. One student is then assigned to each group—chemical, iron and steel ship building, etc. He is given one week's assignment and he is required to pend five hours a week on this work. He fills in his schedule by personal interview with the head of each plant.

After each schedule is filled there will follow the work of compilation and analysis, under the supervision of Dr. Rastall. It is expected to complete this work by December 15, 1921.

Both the University of California and the city of San Francisco will benefit from this co-operation for the reason that it establishes a closer and more sympathetic relation between business and educational leaders.

The advantages to students who have been selected to make this canvass are many. It will bring them into personal contact with business men, give them experience in field research, and provide an opportunity to examine at first hand business organizations, factory equipment, methods, and manufacturing processes.

POWER SERVICE.

In dealing with electric light and power service, the features of general interest to the people, in fact, the only features upon which the people are usually informed, concern new construction work, including dams, reservoirs, power houses and transmission lines, etc., and certain additions and betterments of service which are visible to the naked eye. Little account is taken of the huge sums that must be expended yearly for upkeep or maintenance, in addition to the every day expense of operation. Power plants, sub-stations, transmission lines, everything connected with the generation and distribution of electric energy, all require repair and reinforcement from time to time, and the aggregate amount which every power company of prominence is compelled to spend in this way every year is really stupendous.

A concern like the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, for instance, has experienced men out in the field every day and all the time looking over the physical properties of the company and recommending repairs and improvements where necessary. A look at the authorization records passed upon by the executive committee reveals much interesting information.

At the present time, in addition to general construction work all over its territory the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is preparing to meet the additional supply of electric energy that will be fed into its system from the plants on the Pit river by building upon the equipment in several of its most important sub-stations. The following are examples:

Substation at Artois, north of Willows, where the company is installing a modern switching equipment and increasing the capacity of the substation from 15,000 to 45,000 k.w. In this section power is used for irrigation, mostly rice. The improvements in the substation will cost nearly \$30,000 and will take care of the overloaded condition of the territory and improve service all around.

A substation is to be erected at Wilkins Slough, between Knights Landing and Colusa. Modern equipment is to be installed and the capacity of the substation raised from 1800 to 3000 horsepower. The estimated cost will be \$45,000.

At at cost of \$15,000 the company is installing five 60,000 volt outdoor oil switches on its transmission line between Cottonwood and Colusa. The forthcoming supply from the Pit is responsible for this.

A new substation is in course of construction at Williams, in Colusa County. This is an agricultural territory. Capacity of this substation will be 15,000 k.w. and the cost will be \$33,000.

The company is also erecting a new substation at Roseville, the capacity of which will be 2250 volts, at a cost of \$28,300.

A new substation has just been completed at Woodbridge, betweeen Sacramento and Stockton, at a cost of \$17,000. The capacity of this substation is 600 k.w.

A new substation is being erected at Nicholas, the capacity of which will be 15,000 k.w. This will be at a cost of \$15,000.

The foregoing are but a few samples of what is going on all the time in a concern like the Pacific Gas and Electric Company which supplies electric energy to the greater part of north-central California.

METAL POLISHERS.

Metal Polishers and Platers' Union No. 128 will be represented in the San Francisco Labor Council during the ensuing term by Thomas Candwell and Joseph Carroll.

FERRY BOATMEN.

The recently organized Ferry Boatmen's Union will become affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council next Friday night on the recommendation of the organizing committee of the Council.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Labor College recently established in San Francisco, received the indorsement of the Laundry Workers' Union at its last meeting, when 33 candidates were admitted to membership in the union, making it the largest local of laundry workers in the United States and Canada.

REPUDIATE "RANK AND FILE."

Carpenters' Union No. 2558 has repudiated the rank and file federation of workers, withdrawn its delegates from that organization and will adhere closely to the policies of the Building Trades Council and the American Federation of Labor.

This action takes from the rank and file federation of workers one of its most active workers, James B. Dewar, chairman of the publicity committee.

TEAMSTERS PROTEST.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor have sustained the protest of the local joint council of teamsters against the Jitney Bus Operators' Union being permitted to retain its affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor and sending a delegate to the coming convention of the Federation.

The Jitney Bus Operators; Union recently had its charter revoked by the International Brother-hood of Teamsters and was ousted from the San Francisco Labor Council.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.



OVERALLS

with this trade mark are made by Union labor on the Coast for Coast workers.

But that is not the only reason why Boss of the Road Overalls deserve your patronage.

They give you the utmost wear, comfort, convenience and satisfaction for your money.

It will pay you to ask merchants for Boss of the Road Overalls, workshirts and other Neustadter products.

They give you your hard-earned money's worth.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS

San Francisco

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN ...

Edito

Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1921.

In a plan of revision of the constitution of Missouri submitted to the new constitution association, Judge Ewing Cockrell of the seventeenth Missouri judicial district takes the position that the courts are needlessly expensive and unbusinesslike. He declares that frequently decisions favor the party able to employ the best lawyer rather than to the party in the right and that the entire fabric of the judicial system is such that the poor are deprived of justice. "We have the best courts and best judges for a few people," says Judge Cockrell. "But they are the people who have the most money and who are in the least need of justice. The poorest courts and judges are for the poor people who most need I think most judges realize that the iustice. public has not full confidence in the courts, but most of them have been too busy running the antiquated machinery of our judicial system to consider the causes for this lack of confidence." He expressed the opinion that under present conditions in Missouri that appointment of judges would not meet with popular favor and that it would be necessary to provide in the new constitution for the election of judges by the people.

The labor movement recognizes the value of freedom and it knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and to defend their rights. The cause of disarmament and international peace can be promoted by creating and stimulating a public sentiment that will not tolerate waste of life and by establishing international relations understanding and agencies that will constitute insuperable barriers to policies of force and destruction. humanization, education cultivation, the establishment of the rule of reason, occasions for wars and wars themselves will cease. The working people, the masses of the world population, can end wars if they but have the independence to think and to give their convictions reality by daring to do. For this and many other obvious reasons this convention calls upon the government of the United States to take the initiative or to co-operate with any other nation or nations for the purpose of a general agreement for disarmament both of the army and naval affairs of the world and that it shall be the duty of the executive council to call upon the workers and the people to aid in every way within their power and to have translated into action the sentiments recommended.—American Federation of Labor Convention action on disarmament (June, 1921).

Oil Workers' Strike

During the war the necessity for intensive production of oil was of such importance that the United States Government stepped in and inaugurated a system of adjustment that worked splendidly and produced the desired results. Previously the workers in the oil fields had been shamefully underpaid and compelled to work under positively disgraceful conditions, toiling twelve hours a day, seven days a week and housed in a manner that would have been harmful to swine. Since that time the workers have been able to improve their lot to a degree that places them in the category of human beings. In spite of this fact the oil companies have reaped enormous profits, but still are not satisfied. They now desire to return to the old conditions and are endeavoring to take advantage of the present state of industrial stagnation to force the workers backward in order to add to their profits. Naturally these workers, having had a taste of the better conditions brought about by the influence of organization, are not willing to give up the advantages gained through the scheme of things established by the government during the war. The employers cannot set up any contention that there was anything of unfairness in the arrangement or that it worked any unusual hardship upon the producers. In fact they can offer no excuse for their refusal to continue in the old way other than their desire to reap greater profits by being in a position where they will be absolute dictators. That the workers are reasonable men is amply demonstrated by the position that they have taken from the beginning. They have even gone beyond the bounds of reason by agreeing to accept a reduction of a dollar a day in pay and even to conceding the so-called open shop advantage to the employers. But this particular group of employers is so greedy that it will not be satisfied with anything short of absolute domination over the entire industry and of all of the human beings engaged in it. That policy, however, will not be conceded by any intelligent group of workers, and the oil workers have made up their minds that they will fight the attempt to a finish—to the very point of starvation—before they will yield. They have practiced intelligent policies and are, we are informed, in a position to put up a stubborn and effective fight for their rights. This is as it should be because that industry in the past has been a disgrace to the United States and no one who loves decency and fair play will give sympathy or assistance to the greedy oil operators in this fight. Their position is indefensible, has been so declared by government officials and by others who have looked into the matter, and the general public will welcome a victory on the part of the workers. There are, however, some persons whose sympathy always goes to capital without regard to the merits of the controversy, and it is not surprising to find them now lining up with the employers.

It has been a very common custom for many years past for employers in periods of labor troubles to hire large numbers of thugs from detective agencies, have them deputized by officers of the law in order to prey upon the strikers in an alleged legal way and whip them into submission. Just now the oil workers seem to have taken a page out of the employers' book by having members of the union deputized and officially recognized, and a great wail is being sent up by the minions of greed about lawlessness. The shoe being on the other foot evidently makes a great difference. What was entirely proper when done by employers is highly revolutionary and dangerous when done by the workers. We are not attempting to justify either the one or the other, but we cannot understand why such conduct can be right when indulged in by the one and entirely wrong when practiced by the other. If there is any logic on the side of those now complaining so bitterly we are unable to discover it. Those who failed to protest when the shoe was on the other foot are logically debarred from doing so now. No reasonable individual can take any other position.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

At least 60 mountains in California rise more than 13,000 feet above sea level, but they stand amid a wealth of mountain scenery so rich and varied that they are not considered sufficiently noteworthy to be named, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Yet if any one of these unnamed mountain peaks were in the eastern part of the United States it would be visited annually by millions of people. But California has 70 additional mountain peaks more than 13,000 feet high that have been named, or 130 in all, as well as a dozen that rise above 14,000 feet.

To supply necessary transportation facilities to certain outlying districts, and incidentally to provide employment during the coming winter season, the Board of Supervisors, by unanimous vote, last Monday voted to appropriate \$850,000 for three extensions of the Municipal Railway. So far so good. This action also demonstrated beyond controversy the fact that under the ordinance setting aside 18 per cent of the gross receipts into the depreciation fund of the road a snug reserve is being accumulated far in excess of the ordinary requirements of the fund. The double edged argument about the Municipal Railway losing money and making money, so frequently made in the past, for distinct purposes, will have to be laid away for the future among the rubbish of false pretense. We now know that the road is both making money and that the receipts under a five-cent fare are sufficient for depreciation as well as for other legitimate purposes.

The American labor movement has always been a sensible, reasonable and practical proposition, yet it has encountered the opposition of employers on the outside and radicals on the inside. Nevertheless it continues the most successful labor movement in the world. It has been able to establish better conditions in industry and force better pay for the workers than any other movement anywhere on earth. While the reds whine about the American movement being fifty years behind those of some other countries, the fact remains that no other workers are so well off as are those of this country. And after all, the only reliable test of the value of an institution is the result produced. Theoretically some other movements, measured in the Marxian scale, may be ahead of us, but as a practical proposition none of them even remotely approaches us. The American Federation of Labor is traveling along the right road and cannot be diverted by the shallowbrained dreamers.

There has just come to our desk, from a source unknown, a copy of about as slimy a publication as we have ever had the misfortune to receive. Who the publishers are it is impossible to tell, though the editors are given as D. J. Gordon and S. E. W. Haines, neither of whom we have ever heard of before. It is a narrow, bigoted and un-American affair and unfit to be read by any honest, decent citizen of the United The publication is called The Crusader, is published in Oakland under surreptitious circumstances and the only reason we give it any attention at oll is because an attempt is made to connect this band of miserable bigots up with the legislation fostered by organized labor in this city about a year ago, with which they had nothing whatever to do, namely, Charter Amendment No. 37. These slimy creatures are not citizens of San Francisco and have no right whatever to speak concerning any matters relating to the government of this city. They are not Americans and are unfit to associate with Americans. The sooner they sneak back to their filthy lair the better it will be for all decent people.

WIT AT RANDOM

He—Think twice before you refuse me.
She—Why should I think twice?
He—Because women never think twice the

same.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Browne—I must say my husband is most economical. Does your husband save much?

Mrs. Towne—Before we were married he saved me from drowning, but he hasn't saved anything since.—Wayside Tales.

Bridget was general maid of all work to Mrs. Dawson. It was one of Bridget's tasks to clean the windows one morning. After a certain number of hours had passed her mistress saw her emptying a pail of dirty water.

"Have you cleaned the windows, Bridget?" asked Mrs. Dawson.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Come up stairs with me and I will inspect them," said the lady.

Bridget had no alternative but to follow her mistress, but she had a foreboding of misfortune. "Bridget," demanded Mrs. Dawson, "surely

"Bridget," demanded Mrs. Dawson, "surely you don't consider these windows clean?"
"Shure, I washed them nicely on the inside.

"Shure, I washed them nicely on the inside, ma'am," asserted Bridget, "so yez can look out, but I intentionally left them a little dirty on the outside so aignorant children next door wouldn't look in."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Two colored gentlemen were engaged in conversation when one of them became very much annoyed by the persistent attention of a large fly.

"Sam, whut kin' a fly am dis?"

"Dat am a hoss-fly."
"Whut am a hoss-fly?"

"A hoss-fly am a fly whut buzzes 'roun cows

'n hosses 'n jackasses—"
"You ain't makin' out for to call me no jack-

"No, I ain't makin' out for to call you no jackass, but you cain't fool dem hoss-flies."—Forbes Magazine.

Two men were waiting for a train and one said: "I will ask you a question, and if I can not answer my own question, I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you can not answer your own, you buy the tickets." The other agreed to this. "Well," the first man said, "you see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them?" The other confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself." The first man winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!" "But," said the second man, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?" "That's your question," was the first man's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself." The other man bought the tickets.—Boston Post.

Here is a singular incident showing how easy it is to mistranslate an overheard remark. Said Mrs. A, one of the overhearers: "They

Said Mrs. A, one of the overhearers: "They must have been to the zoo, because I heard her mention 'a trained deer.'"

Said Mrs. B: "No, no. They were talking about going away and she said to him, 'Find out about the train, dear.'"

Said Mrs. C: "I think you are both wrong. It seemed to me they were discussing music, for she said, 'A trained ear' very distinctly."

A few minutes later the lady herself appeared and they told her of their disagreement.

"Well," she laughed, "that's certainly funny. You are poor guessers, all of you. The fact is, I'd been out to the country overnight and I was asking my husband if it rained here last evening."

—Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEGLECTED DUTY.

The recent refusal of Congress at the request of the President to pass a Soldier Bonus Bill as well as the neglect of disabled and unemployed veterans and the vicious war profiteering on which justice will not be meted out, has inspired a poet who signs his work with initials, in Labor, to pen the following lines:

"What did you do in the war, Daddy?"
A soldier's daughter asked;

And her laughing eyes and childhood smile 'Neath poverty's veil was masked. "Did you work for the government, Daddy,

Did you serve your Uncle Sam; Did you fight the foe in an office chair As a 'dollar-per-annum' man?

"Why didn't you profiteer, Daddy;
As a thoughtful father should;
Why didn't you save for these dark days
When there's neither jobs nor food?
The 'patriots' are glad, Daddy,
They've invested in copper and steel;
And their little girls needn't cry, Daddy,

At the sorrow of missing a meal.

"But you've got a cough Daddy,
And we see you smile no more;
What terrible things have you done, Daddy,
Oh, what did you do in the war?"

And the man with a service medal
Turned his head and his eyes grew cold;
And he thought of the slaughter of battle,
And the profiteers' coffers of gold;
And his face burned with shame as he answered,
"Forgive me, my darling, you're right,
I know I neglected my duty,
For all I did was—FIGHT."

GOMPERS NAILS "PUBLICIST."

"Publicists" may learn some day that they cannot make statements misrepresenting the labor movement and get away with them. In a recent issue of the Gateway, a magazine published at Detroit, a writer under the caption "Labor Unions and Capital" gives out this bald declaration:

"The most reliable information obtainable indicates that at the time America entered the war less than 10 per cent of all the labor of the country belonged to labor unions, and less than 3 per cent of the labor employed in the more advanced types of manufacturing industry was unionized."

President Gompers, in a letter to the Gateway, nails the writer with these facts:

"That statement is in line with all those in the article and just as true as all others. The census of 1910 shows there were 38,000,000 people employed in gainful occupations, including the farmers, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, the President of the United States, members of Congress, members of legislatures, and all the professions and others.

"Before the war there were about 8,000,000 eligible to membership in trade unions. Of these 5,500,000 were organized or about 70 per cent. The statement of the writer is such a bald-faced misrepresentation of the truth that I have no doubt 'The Gateway' will willingly correct the false statement, which I cannot otherwise but believe was maliciously made. No man with any judgment would say there were 40,000,000 wage workers in the country. That would presuppose a population of at least 300,000,000."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Presentation of the report of delegates to the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union and election of representatives to the annual session of the California State Federation of Labor, which will be held in San Jose this year, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a.m. Monday, October 3rd, may have been responsible for the better than average attendance at the September meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union, held last Sunday. The report of No. 21's delegates was brief, but pointed. It was signed by A. S. Howe, Thomas S. Black and William H. McKnight. Delegate J. J. O'Rourke did not attend the meeting because of sickness. He was suffering from a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning. Delegate McKnight submitted a supplemental report, which was commented upon by its author during its presentation. Both reports were adopted by the union. They are now a part of the records on file in the office of the union, where they may be reviewed by members wishing to do so.

James W. Mullen, Charles E. Cantrell and Dilse Hopkins were the successful candidates for delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention. Five members permitted their names to be placed in nomination.

The membership statement showed that 42 traveling cards had been received during the month and 46 issued; that 3 members had been initiated, 22 suspended, 3 lost through death and one expelled for ratting.

Propositions for membership were received from H. E. Nye and J. G. Wullscleger and referred to the membership committee for investigation.

Benj. Coffman, Virgil Sawyer, C. M. Smith and G. Albert Sheridan, signatories to the report of the apprentice committee, submitted a statement that the committee had given oral examinations and practical tests to William C. Clement, Lloyd V. Newton, Melvin O. Aune, John R. Branch, Russell M. George, Howard B. Glover and Enos Oliveira. All the recommendations for ratings to be given these young Franklins and Greeleys were concurred in by the union and the report of the committee adopted.

Gustave Crombe de LeBrun and Louis Orloff were admitted to the union and welcomed by the membership. William P. Valiant was permitted to withdraw his application without prejudice.

The label committee brought in a report somewhat greater in length than previous reviews of its work. Most encouraging replies to letters sent out by the committee had been received from a number of San Francisco business concerns relative to the use of the Allied Printing Trades Union Label. Continued co-operation of the membership with the label committee of Typographical Union and the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council will be productive of still greater good. Trustee James W. Mullen gave an interesting ten-minute talk on this subject at the meeting Sunday. Co-operate, educate, agitate, boost for the union label, card and button whenever and wherever you can! It is the most economic as well as the most effective method of promoting the aims, purposes, ambition and success of the trade union movement. Demand for citation of the emblems of various trade unions will bring to you what you are striving for, namely, fair wages, reasonable hours and tolerable working conditions, more quickly than anything else, and with a minimum cost. In the end it will save you dollars expended to support strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc. Boost for and demand the union label, card and button. By doing that the real economic strength of your union easily can be demonstrated to the advocates of the so-called American plan and open shop. Try it, and witness how much more readily the demands of union labor, which are always within reason, will be considered.

Professor Paul J. Mohr of Polytechnic High School and Miss Elizabeth Smittle, both of whom are members of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting, asking that organized labor lend its encouragement and support to the course of lectures to be given by Dr. Ira B. Cross of the University of California on economic and other subjects. The cost of the lectures has been reduced to a minimum, and all who attend are assured of receiving a liberal education on these subjects so vital to working men and women. Announcement of the time and place at which the lectures will be given will be made later.

Miss Sydney Y. Braden, the charming young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Braden of Berkeley, was united in marriage last Saturday to Mr. Thomas Jones. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, which was beautifully decorated in tones of blue and gold, with clusters of yellow blossoms adding to the color scheme. Rev. Father S. Brush of the Northbrae Community Church read the service. Following the nuptials a reception was held for the bridal party, at which fifty guests were present. The bride, beautifully costumed in a gown of white georgette trimmed with beads, her corsage consisting of orchids and lilies of the valley, was attended by Miss Alberta Hodges as maid of honor. Leonard G. Braden was the best man. The bride, a graduate of Berkeley High School, was, up to the time of her marriage, superintendent of the Braden Printing Company, 50 Main street. Mrs. Jones completed a tour last year which included all the principal cities and leading printing concerns of the world. Upon her return she considered a number of ideas obtained while abroad and ultimately made them a part of the policy in the management of the Braden Company, the employees of which presented her with a beautiful set of silver candlesticks as a wedding gift. Mr. Jones is in the government service, being connected with the United States Bureau of Mines. The happy young couple are

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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair ...\$2.25

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Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-alls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, Jumpers — Special this registered soisette and 34 to 48. Only.......\$2.98 week, per suit\$3.00 all silk sitched. Regular Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Boss of the Road White

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Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' Flannel Shirts; all sizes; and Bakers' Hickory military collar. Special Pants, pair\$4.75

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Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:
Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities
As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining. OUR STAMP INSURES:

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

honeymooning in the south. It is understood that upon her return Mrs. Jones will resume her position of superintendent of the Braden plant. The well wishes of the printing fraternity of the state are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Printers employed in the vicinity of Second and Mission streets are reminded that the White Lunch, in Second street between Market and Mission, is one of that chain of eating places so notoriously unfair to organized labor. Is it necessary to say any more? You know what to do. If you don't, any member of the culinary workers' unions, as well as any other true trade unionist, will tell you-keep out of the place until its management sees the wisdom of treating properly with organized labor!

Replying to a critic who aired his views in the Chronicle's "Safety Valve" column when a big job of printing went from San Francisco to New York because of the vast difference in the price bid, Joseph M. Cumming, executive secretary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, expressed himself through the same medium in the following manner:

"Editor the Chronicle-Sir: You printed in the Safety Valve a few days ago a letter criticising the Panama-Pacific International Exposition management for saving its stockholders money by awarding the contract for printing the official history of the exposition to an Eastern publishing house. Wouldn't it be a little more in order to ask the Printers' Board of Trade of this city why high-class book printing is so much more expensive in San Francisco? When the bids for the printing were called for, printers' wages in New York were higher than here; nevertheless, the four San Francisco printers who bid for the work and whose bids were quite close to each other were all of them around \$20,000 higher than the two Eastern publishing houses who made bids."

That the business relationship existing between the Bowman Publishing Company of Evanston, Ill., and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still a matter being considered by the Executive Council of the I. T. U. is evidenced by the following:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., September 14, 1921. Mr. George E. Mitchell, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Mr. Mitchell: A communication signed by yourself and President Hollis of No. 21 regarding your interviews with the officers of Woman's Christian Temperance Union upon the printing of the work of that organization by the Bowman Publishing Company of Evanston, Ill., was given consideration by the Executive Council today.

"The council will do all it can to supplement the work of yourself and President Hollis of No. 21, with the idea of this work being placed and done under union conditions, regardless of whether it be in the office of the Bowman Publishing Company or some other printing institution.

> "Fraternally yours, "J. W. HAYS.

"Secretary Executive Council." Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a communication from Secretary-Treasurer Hays advising him that the Executive Council of the I.T.U. has handed down a decision decreeing that members must pay the 10 per cent special assessment at the rate of \$6 per month-same rate paid by proprietor members not actively engaged at the trade -while absent from work on vacations. The ruling applies to members who have had their vacations as well as to those who will take them. So, this time, it's "Come in WITH your back pay, and not FOR it."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE NEAR EAST. America's Unfinished Task.

In all its different stages of development, the Near East Relief has aimed at one object only, namely, to save from death the hundreds of thousands of refugees-men, women and children -in the Near East. The response on the part of philanthropic America, and even of the entire world, to this call for help for a stricken people, has been prompt and generous.

For five years this work of life saving has continued and one million human beings at least are living today who otherwise would have perished. In this benevolent work some sixty million dollars have been used by the Near East Relief in the form of money, clothing, supplies, shelter, food, medicines, medical care, and supervision.

For obvious reasons we have refrained from utterance and effort that could possibly be called political. Our officers and agents have dealt amicably with the existing governments under which their wards, for the time being, lived,whether English, French, Arab, Turk, Nationalists, Georgian, Russian, Koord, Greek or Soviet. We have assumed that we had but one aim and purpose, and that to save life, which is our sole aim today. Our representatives have been everywhere recognized as neutral in all local affairs and so have been acceptable to all parties. They have frequently been the medium of negotiation between contending forces for cessation of hostilities and the agents for consummating peace.

This relief was begun five years ago in response to urgent appeals from the American Ambassador at Constantinople in the hope and belief that it would terminate within a year or, at the latest, as soon as the European war should cease. Contrary to expectations, national conditions in the Near East remained so threatening that it has been impossible to return the hundreds of thousands of exiled refugees to their homes where they could become self-supporting or to gather the vast number of dependent orphans into anything but temporary orphanages. On the contrary, renewed atrocities have created additional hordes of refugees and added to the number of dependent children faster than their needs can be met.

This statement covers the entire present area of our relief operations in the country reaching from the Dardanelles to the Caspian Sea, and south across Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia eastward into Persia. Political conditions at the present time in most sections are chaotic, and in many parts new disasters threaten. Anatolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, and Asia Minor are under the government of Mustapha Kemel Pasha, the leader of the Turkish Nationalist party with his capital at Angora. He has not agreed to the Treaty of Sevres. Mustapha had representatives at the Premiers' Conference in London in March, but they did not at that time commit the Nationalists to any policy of protection for the minority populations in his domain.

The French, who with the English have occupied Cilicia for more than two years, are now reported to be withdrawing their military forces and turning the large Armenian populations, assembled there under allied protection, over to the control of the Nationalist Turks. Armenians constitute the large proportion of the population of that area. The French used Armenians as soldiers to help them subject the country. These Armenian troops are now being disarmed before giving back the control to the Turks. The Turks are greatly incensed at the Armenians because of the aid they have given to the French, and are now boasting of the revenge they will take upon the Christian populations in Cilicia when they return to power.

It is reported by absolutely trustworthy Americans that Turkish Nationalists have proclaimed (Continued on Page 14.)

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 16, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers-Secretary O'Connell excused.

Reading Minutes-Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with the correction that the original minutes of meeting of August 26, 1921, are to be corrected so as to read that Carmen's Union No. 518, under Reports of Unions, stated that the working rules on the Municipal Railway, relative to quitting runs and turning in reports, have been changed.

Credentials-From Waitresses' Union, Minnie Andrews, vice Lou Templeton. Delegate seated.

Communications-Filed-From Waitresses' and Waiters' Unions, inclosing donations for the Labor Day Celebration. From U. S. Senators Johnson and Shortridge, relative to tariff duty on carbide. From Congressmen Kahn and Nolan, on the same matter. From the S. F. Bureau of Governmental Research, relative to the tax rate for the coming year.

Referred to Executive Committee-From the Labor College of San Francisco, with reference to a course of lectures on economic questions. Boot and Shoe Repairers, request assistance in adjusting their agreement with Sacks Shoe Repairing Co. Grocery Clerks, requesting a boycott on the grocery store of H. Rubke, 2187 Union street. Wage scale and agreement of the Piano-Organ Workers' Union. Resolutions from the Label Section. American Federation of Labor, with reference to the International Conference to be held in Washington for the limitation of

Referred to Organizing Committee-Application for affiliation from the Ferryboatmen's Union.

Referred to the Secretary-Telegram from the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, with reference to its local unions being instructed to sever their connection with the Rank and File organization. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Oil Workers. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the building of the Hetch-Hetchy project and the conditions under which it is being completed.

Referred to Labor Clarion-Minutes of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Requests complied with-From John G. Emery, National Commander of the American Legion, requesting co-operation to the fullest extent with the Veterans' Bureau. Copy of letter from the Waterfront Workers' Federation protesting against the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association renting a part of its building to the socalled Longshoremen's Association and requesting Council to take similar action.

Resolutions were introduced by the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, requesting the Council to give its unqualified indorsement to the course of lectures to be given by Dr. Cross, under the Teachers' Federation, and that it commend this course to all affiliated unions. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Reports of Unions-Piano Workers-Donated \$5 to the Labor Day Celebration. Waiters-Griddle still unfair, and the White Lunches. Cooks' Helpers-Leighton's on Powell street giving fair conditions. Casket Trimmers-Are

> Summerfield & Haines UNION-MADE CLOTHING

CARHARTT OVERALLS

still fighting for label on caskets. Bottle Blowers-Work getting slack; local firms using Eastern goods instead of home industry.

Label Section-Label demand on the increase; special meeting on Wednesday evening, Septem-

Organizing Committee-Newsboys' Union getting many new members.

New Business-Mr. J. L. Kerchen, Organizer Labor Education, University of California, addressed the Council on the extension courses. Moved that the Council commend the International officers for their laudable efforts in attempting to assist in settling the recent Building Trades strike, and for their loyalty to the American Federation of Labor laws. Amendment, that it be laid over for one week; amendment carried

Receipts—\$336.12. Expenses—\$545.02. Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Fraternally submitted, JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

COLONIZATION NEED OF CALIFORNIA.

"California has a million acres of land awaiting subdivision and settlement at the present time which could easily add a million people to our farming population," said Dr. Elwood Mead, Professor of Rural Institutions, at the University of California, in an address before the short course in Land Colonization now being given at the University.

"This State needs more farmers," continued Dr. Mead, "great areas now growing grain should be put in orchards or alfalfa. Tens of thousands of people in the East long to come to California. To them it is the land of opportunity. Our rural life, with the absence of a dead season in the year, has allurement which only those who have gone through months of cold snow can understand. Our task is to work out a plan which will satisfy our needs and their desires.

"We must abandon the idea that a farm can be paid for in five or ten years or that a farmer can pay eight or ten per cent interest on borrowed money. We must make a scientific study of colonization. It is needed in order that we make California a real beacon of hope to the people who come here with their money, their industry and aspirations, and in order that we can carry on the monumental task of reclamation and rural development which lies before us."

SCHARRENBERG DECLINED.

Last week Paul Scharrenberg received an invitation from President Harding to attend the unemployed conference which is to be held in Washington, D. C., next week, but because of the fact that acceptance would necessitate his remaining away from the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor which convenes in San Jose Monday morning, October 3d, he respectfully declined the invitation.

BENEFIT BALL.

A benefit ball is to be given by the brother members of Teamsters' Union No. 85 for Thomas Lewis, who suffered a stroke of paralysis some time ago. The ball will be held on the evening of September 24th, tomorrow night, in Mission Turner Hall, Eighteenth street and Albion Ave. It is hoped that a large attendance will be had in order that funds sufficient to send Mr. Lewis away for the benefit of his health will result from the entertainment. All those who know Mr. Lewis recognize the sterling character of his unionism and will be pleased to be in this way enabled to pay their small tribute of respect to their friend and brother.

J. Rutishauser

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The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings (THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK) Commercial

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

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JUNE 30th, 1921

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Capital Funds



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715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

AVOID THESE PRODUCTS.

Elkhart, Ind., September 1, 1921.

Elkhart Typographical Union No. 226 has been on strike in the plant of The Truth Publishing Company (daily and commercial), Elkhart's only daily paper, since May 1st for the 44-hour week.

The majority stockholder of The Truth Publishing Company is C. D. Greenleaf, millionaire, head of the C. G. Conn, Ltd., manufacturers of the C. G. Conn band instruments; president of the Elkhart Chamber of Commerce; an ardent advocate of the "open shop," a union-hater and union-buster, having wrecked the Brass Workers and Metal Polishers' Unions some years ago in the Conn plants, and is now engaged in an effort to break up the Typographical Union and other trade unions in this city.

The C. G. Conn Ltd., manufacture instruments for the Wurlitzer Company of Chicago and also have a controlling interest in the Buescher Band Instrument Company of this city. Mr. Buescher, president, is also an advocate of the "open shop" and the products of these plants, as well as their printing, do not bear the union label.

In this connection we would also wish to direct your attention to two other firms actively opposing the trade-union movement in Elkhart.

The James A. Bell Publishing Company, who do a great amount of printing for the Farney-Medicine Company of Chicago, and the W. R. Warner Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of patent medicines, some of which are: Dr. King's New Discovery, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Sloan's Liniment. Wine of Cardui, Bell's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup. A great deal of their work is printed from plates; but their almanacs, calendars, and other advertising literature should bear the union label. Mr. Bell's plant is being run on the "profit sharing" plan.

The other firm-The Miles Medical Company -manufactures patent remedies also, some of which are: Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Remedy, etc. The company is controlled by A. R. Beardsley, and State Senator A. H. Beardsley, minority stockholder of The Truth Publishing Co.; both are openly opposed to the trade-union movement in this city. The company maintains a printing department which does a large volume of work in advertising their products through almanacs, calendars, etc., and should bear the union label. Other details of these matters may be found on page 132 of the August Typographical Journal.

We earnestly solicit your co-operation in our fight against these unfair concerns, especially the Conn, Buescher and Miles Medical companies.

Will you please bring these matters to the attention of your membership, and then refer them to your central body in your city? We will be especially grateful, also, if you will go before your local Musicians' Union and urge them to join in a label campaign on the Conn and Buescher plants. Arrange to supply their members with label stickers (whether "Allied Trades" or "Typographical" will not matter), and urge them to return all issues of "True-Tone," "Musical Truth" and other printed matter received from these non-union band instrument companies with a label stick, demanding the label on their printing and their instruments as well.

We believe a communication from labor men addressed to these several companies urging them to employ union printers would also be very

Elkhart Typographical Union No. 266 has been hit hard by the strike, dropping from a membership of 25 to 12. Three of the 12 are in arrears for July dues and assessments. Under a special arrangement, the 5 men on our strike roll are working full time in South Bend, pending a settlement of our controversy. You will readily see the urgency for taking immediate and united action. We must have effective help or we shall

be compelled to surrender our charter and thereby open the gates for further inroads on the trade union movement in this city, by the above apostles of the "open shop."

The Typographical Union and all other local trades unions as well appeal to you for your united support in inaugurating an aggressive label campaign which will help us materially in maintaining our union and the closed shop in Elkhart.

Indorsement of, and assistance in, this campaign has been invited of the American Federation of Labor, the National Musicians' Union and our International.

For your anticipated co-operation please accept our sincere thanks.

Yours in the interests of the trade-union move-Fraternally,

ELKHART TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 266. (Signed) Harry H. Slough, President; Henry N. Rideout, Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMORIAL STADIUM.

"To perpetuate California's glorious past, and to build for her glorious future," a mammoth memorial stadium will be built by the Associated Student Body of the University of California at Berkeley. Greater in size and capacity than the Coliseum of Rome, with a seating capacity of 60,000 persons, this imposing structure will be erected on the border of the campus.

Interesting, and wholly novel is the financial plan for this structure. Dollar for dollar return on subscriptions is assured, \$100 scrip books, good for \$100 in tickets to games, being issued for each subscription of that amount. These scrip books are good for a period of ten years, at the rate of \$10 worth of tickets a year, for any athletic contests in the stadium, including the annual "Big Game" at Berkeley or at Palo Alto. The subscriber also has reserved for his purchase seats in excess of those covered by his scrip.

Students are now engaged in preparing for a whirlwind campaign which will begin October 3d, in which a State-wide effort will be made to raise the necessary \$1,000,000 within two weeks. A general committee, of Which Governor William D. Stephens is chairman, has been appointed. The California Alumni are organized into local committees for the direct solicitation of subscriptions. Every student is at work in some connection, each with the desire to make this great memorial stadium a reality.

Need for such a structure has been felt with growing urgency since the war. The University now stands as the largest in the United States. and the national athletic supremacy gained by her during the last year has made the need for a stadium even more pressing. Thousands were unable to secure admittance to the California-Stanford game last year.

But most fitting of all is the dedication of such a structure to California's dead heroes of the great war. In its entirety the memorial stadium will be a fitting field for the athletic contest of this greatest of universities, and a lasting memorial to the hero dead of the State.

Personal responsibility for the transmission of venereal disease has been upheld by both civil and criminal courts, says the U. S. Public Health Service. In Oklahoma a man has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for infecting a girl with syphilis. In Nebraska the court upheld a doctor who warned an hotel-keeper that one of his patients, a guest at the hotel, had syphilis and had refused treatment and was consequently a menace to the public health. In North Carolina a woman has been awarded \$10,000 damages against her husband for a similar infection, and the Supreme Court upheld the judgment.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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Everything for the Home

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SMOKE UNION MADE **CIGARS**



2--BARGAINS--2

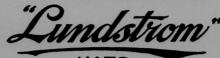
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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884



UNION MADE AND MADE HERE First in Quality First in Style

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STORES

2640 Mission

605 Kearny Factory, 1114 Mission

(Continued from Page 11.)

that the mosques and minarets destroyed in their conflicts with the French they will rebuild with the skulls of Armenians. Women and children declare they would choose death, in whatever form it might come, to such a state of distress, of hopelessness and of perpetual terror, and yet no way of escape opens before them. Among these distracted Christian peoples a state of panic prevails. Their safety seems to lie only in flight. There appears to be no protection for them in territory controlled by the Turkish Nationalists and the French protest their going into French Syria. They cannot emigrate to a foreign country, for the most of them are absolutely destitute; and no country will receive them as refugees. They seem condemned by circumstances beyond their control to certain death.

This fairly represents the conditions throughout Cilicia, while in all the territory controlled by the Nationalists there is no assurance that the life of Christian minorities will be protected and they be allowed to re-occupy the homes and lands from which they have been driven and there become self-supporting.

As conditions are now it would seem that the giving of food and shelter alone will not suffice for future protection. What seems to be impending disaster to the unprotected Christian minorities under the control of the Nationalist Turks, must be averted or the wards of our philanthropy and care may be destroyed under conditions of surpassing cruelty.

If the contributions of past years are not to be wasted and our sacrificial work come to nothing, we must take the next step of appealing to our own and allied governments to protect these threatened people. America is in a position to secure the protection required if it acts promptly and decisively. To achieve this she must act promptly and take the leadership in this matter.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company Fairyland Theatre. Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Iewel Tea Company. el Tea Company. Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse. Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers. Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton. National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products. New San Francisco Laundry. Novak Studio, Commercial Building. Pacific Luggage Co. Players' Club. P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth. Regent Theatre. Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market. Schmidt Lithograph Co. Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments. Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission. The Emporium. United Railroads United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments. Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

She alone can act with absolute political disinterestedness.

We can insist that England, France, and Italy, who have it largely in their power to control the Turkish situation, shall now demand and enforce the demand, that exiled and menaced peoples be restored to their homes and protected there.

All Europe and the Turk know that the United States neither seeks nor desires territorial acquisitions or control in any part of the Turkish Empire; but they should all be convinced that the people of America cannot and will not remain indifferent when inhumanities of such a character are openly practiced upon a helpless and unprotected people.

Official Washington and members of Congress must be made to realize that the brain and heart of America expect that prompt and effective steps will be taken in the direction here indicated. Washington desires and needs to know the judgment of the people of the country upon this subject. The only way for her to know is by hearing the voice of the country. Responsibility rests permanently on those who have so generously given to the Near East Relief. They constitute at least twenty million of the people of the United States. They must follow their gifts by action and by personal expression of determination that something decision and effective be done by our

This can be done without partisanship since the recent platforms of the two great political parties declared in favor of readiness to render every possible help to the suffering Armenians. There has never been a time when that aid was more imperative than it is today. Delay is

Charity may bind up wounds and pour in the oil of consolation, but has not the time arrived when the systematic creation of wounds be made to cease. True Christian charity can demand no less than this. In the name of that charity which knows no bounds of race or creed we urge everyone who reads these lines to write at once to his Senator and Member of Congress urging that early action be taken at Washington. No political emergency can serve as an excuse for inaction on the part of our own Government and the Allied governments. Each one should regard himself as an agent to get others also to write that Washington may know and feel the true heart of America.

We do not assume to dictate to the President and to Congress what shall be their method of attaining the end in view. We are certain that the means are at their command to make it known to the Allied powers that the people of the United States look to them to end the Turkish destruction of Christian peoples under their control, and we are equally sure of the good-will and humanity of the high officers of our government; but if they are assured that the public is back of them, their hands will be strengthened. What we ask is that they bring home to the European powers a realizing sense of the fact that the American people are in earnest in their demands that these people shall be saved from utter destruction.

JAMES L. BARTON, WALTER GEORGE SMITH. STANLEY WHITE, Special Committee appointed by Executive Committee Near East Relief.

A concerted effort is being made by the U. S. Public Health Service and the National Park Service, to make the national parks of the United States safe and sanitary for the vast numbers of Americans who have recently taken to touring them. Before the war, when tourists were fewer and most of them traveled on stage lines and stayed at park hotels, the sanitary problem was simple. Since the war, however, the great majority travel in automobiles and camp out, enormously complicating all health matters.

"Sure cures" for tuberculosis are probably as old as the disease itself, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Hypophosphites, creosote, "lymph," inhalants, serum and the Friedman cure have all come-and gone. Just now some old devices in new forms are being acclaimed in the southwest. But: "I can't say yet what medicine cured me," said the testimonial writer. "I ain't heard from but three sure-cure companies yet an' I'm waitin' for bids from the advertising agents of



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PHILIPPINE INDEBTEDNESS. By Jose P. Melencio.

There are hard times in the Philippines. The same is true of every other country. Ordinarily, no attention would be paid to the Philippine situation but would instead be taken as an inevitable outcome of the world-wide depression. The fact, however, that the Filipinos are clamoring for independence has made their case totally different from that of the other nations. They are assailed, now, as financial incompetents, not deserving of their independence.

Now, there is absolutely nothing unusual in the request to have the limit of Philippine indebtedness increased from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The need for that increase is not a sudden need. It has long been felt that the limit of \$15,000,000 set by an act of Congress years ago was too inadequate for the needs of the Archipelago. General McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, testified that the increase now sought "has been requested by every Governor America has ever sent out there."

"The extension which is asked for in this bill," declared Honorable Horace M. Towner, of Iowa, on the floor of the House, "would be perfectly justified merely in the ordinary course because the business of the Philippine Islands, the progress and development of their commercial interests, the increase of the wealth of the Islands, would make \$15,000,000 as a limitation altogether too small an amount."

That the Government of the Philippine Islands can afford this increase of indebtedness cannot be disputed. In 1919, the revenues of the Government were \$36,843,461.59. The estimated revenues for this year will be about \$42,000,000. The assessed value of the taxable property in the Islands was, for the last year 802,952,684 pesos—in American money, \$401,478,342. The present condition of the Philippine revenues, therefore, as well as the present value of the taxable property would warrant a far greater extension of the limit of indebtedness than is now requested. It will be remembered that at the close of the Civil War the United States had a total indebtedness of \$3,000,000,000, while Canada, with a population less than that of the Philippines, has a present indebtedness of \$2,000,000,000 and is now increasing it in order to take care of her soldiers.

In fact the present indebtedness of the Philippines is much less than the indebtedness of almost all of the small independent countries of the world. It is less than that of Argentina, that of Belgium, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Chile and Denmark. Ecuador, Norway, Peru and Sweden also have greater indebtedness than the Philippine Islands.

The trouble is not with the Filipinos. Their warehouses are filled with grain. Merchants' shelves are crowded with clothing, shoes, and other manufactured goods. They have all the mechanical power they need and all the labor they want. Transportation and communication facilities are functioning normally. As regards the National Bank, it has a superfluity of assets, but these are "frozen"—there is no way to liquidate collaterals. Encouraged by the tremendous prosperity experienced soon after the signing of the armistice this semi-governmental institution carried on an extensive banking business, extending credits freely to private commercial enterprises and lending money to cocoanut oil concerns, copra producers, sugar planters, and many others. The depression ensuing found its funds tied up. If only the war boom could be revived the difficulties now felt would dwindle or even disappear. World industries, however, seem to have come to a stop. International transshipments of goods have ceased. The machinery of exchange and credit is clogged and does not

function as usual. Consumption even of goods called necessities has decreased.

Nevertheless the general business outlook in the Philippines is bright—at least, by comparison with other parts of the world. This is clear from the exchange rates. On June 18th last sight drafts on Manila were quoted at 8 per cent, that is, the peso was worth 46c, parity being 50c.

The Philippines possess things that the world must have. If, therefore, unsettled conditions of the world markets have killed prices, those same markets will come back to the Islands as the process of readjustment proceeds. Even now, were it not that the government needs additional revenues to keep public works going and currency stabilized, it is believed it could have fared along on current income until the national bank was able to release considerable portion of the "frozen" funds.

The situation in the Islands is one that is common among all the countries and which the usual economic remedies have failed to alleviate. This explains to a great degree the economic gloom that it is reported now pervades many countries of Europe and South America. England has failed to convert her war loans into redeemable stock and her currency and note circulation has decreased £17,750,000. Her industry is practically stagnant, while products from the continent are pouring in in increasing quantities.

In France, two great banking institutions are in a critical condition. The Banque de Province is reported to be failing, while the Banque Industrielle de Chine, one of the largest French banks in the Far East, has suspended payments.

In Cuba six large banking houses have failed and a moratorium was in force for several weeks.

In Argentina, during the first four months of this year, bankruptcy has reached a higher figure than at any time since 1914. The failures totaled 48,489,800 pesos. The peso is about 34c United States currency.

Brazil is in the throes also of financial hardship. Just recently a delegation of Brazilians have made a plea for longer credits from American financiers.

In Ecuador there is practically an economic impasse. Inundated by American goods, its market is unable to absorb them or to find the necessary capital to finance them. The rate of exchange is ruinous and unpaid drafts reaching several millions of dollars have accumulated in the banks with little hope of cancellation.

In America the plight of certain interests is very serious. Farmers are in a condition bordering on desperation, as the value of ther product is only about 60 per cent of pre-war days while the price of all they buy is two or three times as high. They cannot obtain sufficient credits nor are their notes rediscountable as they run for longer periods than commercial paper. The failures in 1919 were 4726. The markets are filled with unsalable goods. The south, whose economic life is bound up in cotton, faces economic paralyzation as a result of the fall in price of that commodity.

For a nation to be compelled to be indebted is not any indication of incapacity. If that be the case then all the world is suffering from incapacity and the Filipinos are in good company. If that be taken as a premise and Philippine independence is withheld, then it must be argued next that all the countries of the globe now indebted to the United States, and which is not, should be colonies of the United States for being financially incompetent.

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PATTERN MAKERS.

The Pattern Makers' Association of San Francisco has elected William H. Kleinhammer delegate to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected the following delegates to the California State Federation of Labor annual convention: Hugo Ernst, Daniel Foster, A. C. Armstrong, Selig Schulberg, J. D. Kirkpatrick and Benjamin Marcus.

The union has contributed \$10 to the Labor Defense Fund being raised in Chicago.

GETS NATIONAL POST.

Alfred Berryessa, deputy to the naval custom officer, was elected vice-president of the National Federation of Federal Employees at the convention held last week in New Orleans, according to reports received at the custom house. Berryessa was formerly secretary of the local Federation.

GOMPERS MAY VISIT JAPAN.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has received an invitation from the Japanese Federation of Labor to visit Japan and attend the convention of the Japanese wage earners next April.

A similar invitation is said to have been extended to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

BUTCHERS PLAN CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been perfected for the annual convention of the California State Federation of Journeymen Butchers, to open in Santa Cruz next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Delegates from more than thirty local butchers' unions will be in attendance at the convention, which will be presided over by President M. S. Maxwell of San Francisco.

Attending the convention will be a number of officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

MOLDERS.

The local Molders' Union has elected James E. Dillon and James H. Doyle delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in San Jose the first week in October.

WAGE INCREASE.

From Los Angeles comes the news that the Coopers' Union of that city has negotiated a wage agreement with employers which gives the coopers an increase in wages.

WAITRESSES.

The local Waitresses' Union has elected Laura Molleda and Minnie Andrews delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union will be represented at the coming convention of the California State Federation of Labor at San Jose next month by J. J. Rusk, president of the union, and Frank J. McGovern, business agent of the union.

GONE TO LOS ANGELES.

Mrs. Daisy Houck, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of North America, who has been in San Francisco for the past week, has gone to Los Angeles. She will attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor in San Jose the first week in October.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION HEAD HERE.

Captain George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat service, Washington, D. C., is in San Francisco on an official inspection tour. Captain Uhler is well known among the old-timers in this port. He has held an engineer's license since 1872.

JANITORS.

The Janitors' Union is making arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held on Saturday night, October 29th, in the Eagles' Auditorium on Golden Gate avenue.

ORPHEUM.

Sammy Lee, one of the stage's most popular dancing juveniles, is at the Orpheum next week with his "Lady Friends" in a swiftly moving, colorful production entitled "Handle With Care."

If woman is not the motive power that keeps the world in motion, she is at least the lubricant that keeps it revolving smoothly. Lee has enjoyed a pleasant journey along the road to success, but since he decided to have his "Lady Friends" go with him a part of the way, he has fairly leaped toward his goal.

The foundation of his success was laid in vaudeville. With various partners he has given the two-a-day much good entertainment and in musical comedy he has played many important parts with many important productions.

With the assistance of his "Lady Friends" he now has reached an enviable position. These friends are dainty misses who sing, dance and chat in a thoroughly delightful manner. With them Mr. Lee offers a sextette of novelty numbers staged by himself and strung together on a line of bright patter.

As a dance producer this young director has few equals. He has staged dances in many big musical comedies.

musical comedies.

"Highlowbrow," another next week attraction, is one of the most distinctive bits of playwriting in contemporaneous stage literature. The author, S. Jay Kaufman, takes the theatre seriously and has maintained that good books, good plays and good music are as understandable and much more interesting than the other kind.

In "Highlowbrow" he has taken three of the most famous stories written in the English language, condensed them into short episodes and shows their interest and their humanity. These stories are De Maupassant's "Regret," Dunsany's "The Guest" and O. Henry's "The Gifts of Magi." William Halligan is the star.

Novel comedy and baffling cleverness are found in "Behind the Grand Stand," which is to be presented by Harry and Emma Sharrock. The little skit gives a fine idea of life of the nomads, who make the country fairs their stamping ground. Miss Sharrock's idea of comedy is particularly pertinent, and she and Mr. Sharrock give a demonstration of psychic powers.

Tonie Grey, a fun specialist, will introduce his latest method of arousing the risibilities of local patrons. In this practical demonstration, he will have the assistance of Miss Virginia Smith, an auburn-haired young lady of much convincing charm, and Frank Knobb.

"Bricklayers" is Leon Gautier's new canine novelty. "Bricklayers" are dog masons. The curtain rises showing a building in course of construction with the dogs as workmen.

The "Honeymooning" of Millard and Marlin will have nothing serious about it. It is all fun and melody and all those who come within its spell will share its pleasures mutually.

Al Grant and Ben Wallace promise a versatile variety offering in which many surprising incidents will occur.

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in person will continue to be one of the important topics in next week's show.

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